

ENGLAND.

Election Results and Parliamentary Strength of the Parties.

GLADSTONE'S CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

Disraeli Drafting the List of a New Ministry.

PROGRESS OF THE POLLING.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1874.

So far in the Parliamentary elections 599 mem-

bers have been chosen.

Of this number 207 are Conservatives, and 242

Liberals and home rulers.

One home ruler has been returned from the city

of Cork, and two from the county of Kilkenny,

Ireland.

GLADSTONE'S CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

The Free Association, an organization having

its headquarters in this city, and engaged in the

collection and distribution of telegraphic news in

Great Britain, has issued a despatch stating that

Mr. Gladstone is at variance with his colleagues

in the government on the question of his resignation.

The Premier, it is said, wishes the Ministry to re-

sign immediately, while the others desire to wait

until the new Parliament assembles.

DISRAELI READY FOR MINISTERIAL DUTY.

It is also stated in the same despatch that Mr.

Disraeli has already arranged his Ministry.

INDEPENDENT ADVICE.

The Times this morning advises the government

to resign during the time intervening between the

conclusion of the elections and the assembling of

Parliament.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION TO ADDRESS THE

PEOPLE.

Mr. Disraeli will address his constituents at

Buckingham on Wednesday next.

AWAITING HIS REWARD.

It is probable that the Right Honorable Edward

Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, will be raised

to the peerage.

SPAIN.

Intransigent Refugees Liberated in Africa.

Patriot Resolves—Foreign Mis-

sions Made Vacant.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1874.

The Spanish intransigent refugees from Cartage-

na, who have not been convicted of crime, were

released yesterday by the French authorities of

Oran.

Contreras and Perrez refused to accept their

discharges. Contreras is writing an account of the

piège of Cartagena, which will soon be published.

DIPLOMATIC POSITIONS MADE VACANT.

The diplomatic representatives at Brussels, Ber-

lin and Lisbon have resigned.

FRANCE.

Citizen Endorsement of Political Conservatism

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1874.

An election for member of the Assembly was

held in the Department of Pas-de-Calais to-day,

and resulted in the choice of a conservative.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Project for a New Cable from Europe to

America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1874.

The organization of a new company to lay a light

cable from the coast of Great Britain to Halifax

via the Azores Islands is announced.

The capital is \$380,000, and the prospects, which

were opened on Saturday, says it is the intention of

the company to convey messages over its cable at

the rate of one shilling per word.

CUBA.

The Military Levy on Slave Property—Customs

Duties Payments.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 9, 1874.

The Captain General in one of his recent pro-

clamations calls upon the proprietors for one slave in

every 1,000, instead of one in every 1,000, for mili-

tary service.

CUSTOMS DUES AND GOLD.

The Intendente has published the draft of a law

requiring that one-fourth of all custom duties be

paid in gold after April 1.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

Consul General Hall has refused several applica-

tions for American passports made by parties un-

qualified to them.

The *Gaceta* will publish a decree revoking the

export duty on gold, noting having been collected

from that source and the tax only operating as an

excise on transit.

PORTO RICO.

A New Captain General in Office.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 9, 1874.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 4th inst. report

that General Rivera, late Captain General of Porto

Rico, has sailed for Spain, and General Sanz, his

successor, has entered upon the duties of his office.

VENEZUELA.

Government Encouragement to Immigration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 9, 1874.

Venezuelan journals of the 22d ult. contain a

proclamation of President Blanco, inviting immi-

grants, offering facilities and assistance to immi-

grants, and ordering agencies to be established

abroad for their information.

WHAT WILL THE NEWSPAPERS DO?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I read your appeal in behalf of the poor this

morning with great interest, and could not fail to

appreciate the influence it is likely to have in help-

ing the destitute. Such an exposition of the ex-

tent of the destitution in this city must go right to

the hearts of the charitable. It is plain, from your

statement, that it is the duty of every one not to

want to give out of his abundance for feeding the

hungry. This suggested to my mind that the news-

papers of the metropolis could unite with their

readers in the work of charity, not only by words

but by deeds. Cannot the journals of New York

unite upon some plan by which they can render

practical assistance in this time of need? I ask

this question of the *HERALD* because I believe it

will be as ready to aid the poor with money as with

words of admonition to the charitable.

A GIVER.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Japanese Treasury Balance and Budget Surplus—Progress of the Cause of Human Freedom—Foreign Diplomacy and American National Interests—A Gorgeous Temple Destroyed by Fire—Students Recalled from Abroad.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9, 1874.

The Chinese Trans-Pacific Steamship Company's

steamer *Vasco da Gama* arrived here last night

about midnight. Eighteen days and twenty-three

and one-half hours from Yokohama, which is the

quickest time between these ports on record.

The following is a summary of the news received

by this steamer, which left Yokohama on the 18th

ult.

THE TREASURY BUDGET OF JAPAN.

Until recently the Japanese have found it ex-

pendent to conceal the actual condition of their financial

affairs, on account of both foreign and

internal complications. It has now been deter-

mined to publish statements of their resources,

the first of which will be issued in about two

months from this time. It will appear that the

amount in the national treasury is no less than

\$23,000,000, including the last English loan, and

that the surplus revenue of 1873 was nearly

\$5,000,000.

FOR HUMAN FREEDOM.

The Japanese government is exultant over the

deceit of Portugal suppressing the Coolie trade in

Macao—an action which it traces to the course of

Japan in the case of Maria Luiz.

FOREIGN TROOPS.

The small detachment of French troops stationed

in Yokohama is about to be withdrawn.

The English soldiers, some 400 in number, will

remain in defiance of the wishes of the Japanese

government.

A LUCKY OFFICIAL.

Simadogu Savaro, the virtual ruler of the province

of Sutsuima, has been appointed a Counselor of

the highest board of the government. He has no

regular functions but is to be called upon as an

adviser in cases of difficulty. His title is Naikaku

Komon.

This appointment is complained of by the English

residents for the reason that Savaro had been

accused, though falsely, of being the sole cause of

Richardson's death many years ago.

Prime Minister San Jio has recovered from his

dangerous illness and resumed his duties.

STUDENTS RECALLED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A second decree has been issued—this time a

peremptory one—recalling all students now resid-

ing abroad at the expense of the government, ex-

cept those who have given the very highest proofs

of advancement.

INDUSTRY.

Sonoda Kokichi has sailed for England as com-

missioner to the London Exposition of 1874.

A TEMPLE BURNED DOWN.

The great temple of Tenshu Dajon at Shiba, in

Jeddo, was destroyed by fire on the morning of

January 1. This was the most imposing structure

of its kind in the capital, though not one of the

most sacred.

The huge oct, ten feet high, was so injured as to

be rendered worthless.

DIPLOMACY AND NATIVISM.

The relations between the government of Japan

and the foreign Ministers, except the representa-

tives of the United States, are becoming more and

more inharmonious. Japan still resists the pleas

for opening the country, and requires strict en-

forcement of the treaties as they stand, until a re-

vision shall have been agreed upon.

THE AMERICAN POSITION.

Mr. Bingham acquiesces and the other envoys

are vehement in opposition.

At the New Year's reception the Mikado Mr.

Bingham was absent, by reason of illness. Other

members of the diplomatic corps presented an ad-

dress, which has occasioned great irritation in high

quarters. It directly urged the removal of all re-

strictions upon free intercourse and trade. When

the bill was introduced, Mr. Bingham, who had

previously received the question was seriously dis-

cussed whether it should not be returned as unac-

ceptable. The decisive step was not, however, taken.

The good faith of the European Ministers is

shown by a remarkable circumstance. A German

in Kato was fined by his consul for transgressing

treaty boundaries. The German Minister in-

structed the consul to rescind judgment, and noti-

fied the government to that effect. The Japanese

have therefore informed Mr. Van Brandt that un-

less the just penalty be enforced they will decline

further communication with him and make the

necessary representation to the Prussian govern-

ment. This means, of course, that they will ask

for his recall.

In a precisely similar case, the punishment of an

American for going beyond the treaty limits out-

side of Hakodadi, the United States Minister has

fully approved the consul's action.

The demeanor of certain Ministers has now be-

come so aggressive that it will be necessary for

the few moderate foreign envoys to cease to act

with them as hitherto, in a united body.

THE ATTEMPT AGAINST IWAKURA'S LIFE.

The following are the particulars of the attempt

to kill Iwakura on the night of the 14th of Janu-

ary:—

"As Iwakura Udajig was returning from the Mi-

kado's temporary residence to his own dwelling

his carriage was stopped near the outer castle

moat by a bamboo pole stretched across the road.

The sides of the vehicle were cut through by

swords, and Iwakura, hastily descending, found

himself attacked by several armed men, from

whom he received wounds in the loins and shoulders.

He ran to the moat, close at hand, and

sprung into it, remaining hidden for about an

hour, after which he returned to the Mikado's

house, to which foreign surgeons were summoned,

and who at once discovered that his injuries were

in no degree dangerous. He will probably be able

to resume his duties in a few weeks."

This is the first attempt at assassination of a

high official since the murder of Hirotsuwa Sangs,

early in 1872. No clew to the persons has yet been

discovered.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

Base's Family in France—Decorations from

France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 9, 1874.

It is reported that three brothers of ex-President

Basez have been imprisoned in Haiti.

Luis Durocher is the name of the candidate who

ran against Gonzales in the late election in St.